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# THE DAILY TIMES

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WILSON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAR. 21, 1919

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## COMPANY K ON WAY HOME

**THE TRANSPORT MADAGASCAR WHICH IS CONVEYING THEM IS EXPECTED TO REACH CHARLESTON APRIL 10TH AND DEMOBILIZE AT CAMP JACKSON**

Washington, Mar. 21.—The transport Madagascar is due in Charleston, S. C., April the 10th with the headquarters of the 30th division, headquarters detachment. Postal detachment of the 30th division, 105 train headquarters medical and ordnance detachments, headquarters troops 30th division, headquarters second and third battalion sanitary detachment third battalion companies G. H. I. J. K. L. and M. supply and machine companies, medical detachment and Companies A. B. C. and D. and the 119th infantry. Brigadier General Sampson Faison, Commander of the 30th division is on board. Practically all the troops on the ship are en route to Charleston.

### PERSHING ENTER-

#### TAINING ROALTY

Chaumont, France, March 19th.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium arrived here last night to visit General Pershing and today the royal couple reviewed the 81st division which is composed of North and South Carolina and Florida troops. The review was held at the Curham air drome.

### WANT INDEPENDENT

#### REPRESENTATION

London, March 21.—Germany and Austria, according to quotations from Berlin newspapers have expressed a desire for independent representation at the Peace Conference. It is reported from Vienna that Austria will ask the Peace conference to consider her claims separate and ask for representation separate from Germany.

### CASUALTIES IN OUR

#### AIR SERVICE

Washington, March 21.—The casualties in the United States Air service since its coalition with the allied airmen at the front number 554. 171 of these were killed in combat.

### SEAMEN REFUSE

#### TO MAN BOATS

Berlin, March 21.—Two German steamers which were scheduled to have been delivered on March 18th in accordance with an agreement reached at Brussels between the German and Inter-allied food commissioners has been prevented from leaving Hamburg owing to a refusal by the seamen to operate the ships demanded by the Entente nations.

### MEETING U. D. C.

A very interesting meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy was held Thursday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Six new members were added to the roll.

Plans for entertaining the State Convention, which comes to Wilson April 29th, were discussed and the following committees were announced:

Credentials, Mrs. Rawlings; Finance, Mrs. S. H. Anderson; Hospitality, Mrs. Ed. Woodard; Decoration, Mrs. C. E. Moore; Luncheon, Mrs. J. W. W. Thompson; Program, Mrs. H. G. Connor; Postoffice, Mrs. W. J. Moore; Ministers, Mrs. J. T. McCraw; Pages, Mrs. Branch.

The delegates from the John W. Dunham Chapter are Mrs. John F. Bruton, Mrs. H. G. Connor, Mrs. E. G. Moore, Mrs. M. H. Murray and Mrs. T. M. Washington.

At the conclusion of business Mrs. Jackie Daniel Thrash, President of the N. C. Division made a splendid address on the work of the U. D. C., stressing the work of the Educational committee which secures annually scholarships for descendants of worthy Confederates who otherwise could not complete their education.

The Chapter enjoyed a social half hour and gave a vote of thanks to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of their beautiful rooms.

## THE RESTORATION OF EXCHANGE

**Between America and Foreign Countries Fixed for War Times Adjusting**

### TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

Washington, March 21.—All restitution of the sale of Italian lire by dealers as described in the President's Executive order of January 26th, 1918, covering foreign exchange rights has been ordered rescinded by the Federal Reserve board without further notice.

### Drop in British Exchange

New York, March 21.—Sudden withdrawal by the British government yesterday of its purchase in this market of sterling exchange under an arrangement which had been in force over three years, provoked a violent decline in rates on London and caused further nervousness and unsettlement of rates to other of the entente allies. The measure was designed to stabilize the market during the war.

The decision of the British treasury took the form of a brief statement from J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents, who announced they had been instructed to "suspend purchases of exchange for government account."

Mr. Morgan supplemented this with the comment that in his opinion the action of the British government was in line with that of other foreign governments, its primary purpose being "to permit business to resume its normal course."

Sterling exchange had been "pegged" or maintained at 4.767-16 since January of 1916, but yesterday's news forced cables down to 4.71 and demand bills to 4.70, 60-day bills dropping to 4.682. This was lower by 3 to 4 cents than those quoted Wednesday and caused a flood of offerings creating a "free market" between New York and London for the first time in almost forty months.

Francs reacted 3 cents on the dollar but held well above the recent decline and the rate moved against Italy and Belgium, the latter however representing only a nominal transaction.

The resumption of a "free market" in sterling caused much speculation on the effect it would have on American export trade, the fall in price being unfavorable to British exporters it was regarded by some as probable that the amount of commodities shipped to that country would decline.

## MARKETS

New York, March 21.—The cotton market was nervous and irregular at the opening and first prices were from 13 to 23 points higher on the old style with from 21 to 8 points higher on the new, with new style May selling off from 24.67 to 24.48 right after the call and October from 21.00 to 20.95, or about 4 points higher to 2 points lower.

### COTTON

New York, March 21.—Cotton futures opened steady with May, old 24.00, new 24.65; July, old 22.50, new 22.75; October 20.85, new 21.00; December, new 20.73; January new 20.65.

At noon May was 24.55, and spots Wilson market 25 1-4.

### STOCKS

New York, March 21.—The outstanding feature at the opening of the stock market was the extensive demand for the steel shares and affiliated equipments following the adoption of the new schedule of prices by the manufacturers.

### GERMAN SUBMARINES

#### TO BE DELIVERED

Basil, March 21.—Ten German submarines which are to be delivered to the Entente powers have left Hamburg according to despatches received here.

## THE BOYS ARE COMING HOME

**Will Reach Raleigh Some Time Sunday Afternoon. Parade Will Be Held**

### NEXT MONDAY 24TH

Raleigh, March 21.—Receipt of definite information to the effect that Col. Albert Cox and his 1,450 men of the 113th field artillery will arrive in Raleigh Sunday afternoon, served to quicken preparation of the folks for extending a vast measure of hospitality to these fighting southerners returning from France. The message came from Colonel Cox yesterday afternoon, and also conveyed the information that the soldiers will remain in the North Carolina capital until next Monday night or early Tuesday morning, when they will entrain for Camp Jackson, the demobilization point.

So Raleigh is to have the honor of entertaining the soldiers about two days and plans for their reception are being pressed with renewed zeal. The men are to be quartered in homes in the city and suburbs Sunday night, thus affording definite access to the homelike atmosphere which the fellows have been deprived of for many months. Then, too, suppers and breakfasts at these homes are to be provided for the uniformed men, while the chief feed will be the big barbecued dinner at the fair grounds Monday.

Hundreds of automobiles are to be parked at the union station Sunday afternoon pending arrival of the Cox regiment, while thousands of people will be present to cheer the returning heroes, who will then be motored to the residences in which they are to be entertained. Martin, as well as Fayetteville street, is to be lined with flags, banners and other decorations, typifying the spirit of welcome.

### AN IMPORTANT MOVE

One of the most important matters that has ever been presented to the attention of the people of Wilson is the movement on foot to bring about a better understanding between employers and employees and especially the white employer and his colored help.

At a meeting in the Colored Odd Fellows Hall last night the subject was discussed in all its angles and at the close of the meeting a temporary organization was effected with C. L. Darden as chairman and Dr. W. H. Phillips as Secretary. This organization will be perfected, committees appointed and all phases of the life of the colored man and his family will be considered in order to make the negro more efficient, and helpful, more energetic, more responsible and in every way a better citizen.

Representative colored men of all callings were present and after listening to an able presentation of the aims of Secretary of Labor Wilson who started the movement, from Dr. McCants Andrews, who stated Dr. Hanes had been placed in charge of this department, others were called on for their views, heartily concurring, promising the movement every assistance in their power.

Dr. McCants held the undivided attention of his audience as he described the colored man, the emotions that move and influence him and prescribed the remedy. He discussed the shiftless ones, those who desire to get off on Saturday matters not how badly he is needed, or how it will break up the organization, he talked about those who roam around with no settled abiding place, and of the crap shooter and the general loafer and vagrant. He said that the Negro was a good natured proposition and a great imitator and that if the white man could get him to imitating work he would go to that and stick to it. He had great faith in the men of his race and believed that the south was not only the place for them and that the southern man understood them better and they got along better in the south but that the possibilities of their development were far superior in the south than anywhere else.

After he had finished he invited Mr. F. M. Miller, Superintendent of

## THE PRESS OF SIBERIA

**Is Hostile to America. Method of this Country's Intervention Leads to**

### CAMPAIGN OF CRITICISM

Vladivostok, March 21.—Never since the landing here of troops in August has there been such widespread criticism of the United States. The newspapers are full of tirades and ingenious distortions of facts calculated to sow discord among Americans, Russians, and America's allies. It is an unquestioned fact that there is a systematic campaign. Some newspapers of Siberia, it appears, have been subsidized and are distinctly hostile to the United States.

The Russians, never overconfident regarding the intentions of the Americans, have been ready listeners and the legitimate Russian press reprints and editorializes on the fabrications that have been put in circulation.

Beginning with the disappointment over the passiveness of America's intervention, the sentiment developed mistrust and an outspoken hostility in many quarters to the Princes' Islands proposal for a conference of all Russian factions with the Allies, justly or otherwise credited to President Wilson.

The Farmer's Cotton Oil Company to speak. Mr. Miller explained that he had worked all kinds of labor, and that his company the V. C. and Southern Oil Company were large employers of colored labor and that he believed there were great possibilities in the development of the Negro if they were handled in the right way and taught to understand the responsibilities of life. He gave some personal reminiscences to prove this. He closed by saying that he would do whatever he could to make the movement a success.

Editor John D. Gold who was present was asked to say something. He stated that for a long while he had been wondering if there was not some way to make the shiftless colored man who shot crap, and loafed a part of the week, and was more or less unreliable a better man and citizen. He thought this kind of an organization would prove helpful and advocated a thorough organization in order to bring all possible influence to bear on the situation and to bring the employers and their help to a better understanding. He stated he thought the trouble was a matter of training and should begin when the child is young and where the parties are grown the community should take it in charge. He believed in his colored folks, believed the possibilities for their development were great and to prove this gave some personal recollections.

Following his came Dr. Sam Vick who thought this was one of the best movements that had ever been started in this community. He thought the colored man should be taught the value of a dollar, how it came and what it would bring and that it should be saved for rainy days and old age and to buy the comforts of life and not be thrown away. He too, thought the colored man should be systematically trained and that would eliminate many of his troubles and make of him a better citizen.

Rev. Robert Perry, Dr. Hargrave, Dr. Mitchener and others also spoke in the same vein. There was a good attendance and much interest manifested.

### SALE OF TOWN LOTS

Mr. A. O. Davis sold for the Wilson Insurance and Realty Company and Mr. John Pearce several town lots located on Hill street at the corner of Lee and the Wilson property opposite the cemetery on the same street. The purchasers were Mr. Graham Winstead, Mrs. Dickens and Prof. Case.

### FAIR TONIGHT AND SATURDAY

For North Carolina, fair tonight and Saturday with not much change in temperature, and fresh north winds.

## THREATENS TO WITHDRAW

## REDUCE YOUR COTTON ACREAGE

**Campaign on Next Week in Wilson County and Over the State. Resolutions**

### OF COTTON CONVENTION

Beginning next week a campaign for cotton reduction acreage will be held in this county, as well as over the state and the south. We believe that our farmers realize the necessity for this reduction and bespeak their hearty co-operation. The following resolutions adopted at the state meeting and the Wilson County meeting should be read carefully by every farmer:

The South is confronted with a disaster unless the crop of 1919 be reduced and the balance of the crop of 1918 be protected and held until market conditions justify its sale. To enable all people in the south interested in cotton, and nearly all are, to adopt a direct and intelligent method of meeting the situation, this Convention earnestly recommends that the following plan be adopted:

(1) That the crop of 1919 be reduced at least 33 1-3 per cent in acreage, and that the fertilizer on the two-third area be not increased; but this does not apply to any farm of less than five acres to the horse: Provided, that in carrying out this recommendation the following schedule of reduction shall be observed:

Any man planting five acres or less to the horse to make no reduction; 6-7 acres, reduce one acre to the horse; 8-9 acres, reduce two acres to the horse; 10-11-12-13 acres, reduce three acres; 14, reduce four acres; 15-16, reduce five acres; 17-18, reduce six acres. Under no circumstances will any farmer plant more than 12 acres to the horse.

(2) That on all the cotton land left out and on the balance of the farm, ample supplies of food, feed and other crops planted. That under present conditions the wisest plan for the South is to produce all of the food needed for its people and the feed for its live-stock.

(3) We believe that the existing situation justifies the holding of every bale of cotton now in the hands of our Southern people, and we urge our farmers not to sell the balance of the present crop for less than thirty cents per pound, basis middling.

(4) That to carry out this purpose, we call upon the bankers and business men of the State for their hearty co-operation.

(5) We recommend that every owner of cotton immediately put his cotton under shelter, or in a warehouse, and will not permit it to leave the warehouse until the owner shall so specify.

(6) We earnestly warn the farmer that if he buys high-priced fertilizer, and a large acreage of cotton is made, he must pay next fall with cheap cotton for the high-priced fertilizer and other supplies.

(7) We recommend to the farmer that he leave uncultivated in cotton every acre that he cannot reasonably expect to make enough cotton to yield a profit at reasonable prices. We do not believe that an acre that produces less than two-thirds of a bale will yield a profit to the grower, and every such acre should not be planted in cotton.

(8) For the purpose of securing the united cooperation of all financial interest, and to put this plan into effect, the merchants, bankers, landlords, fertilizer dealers and other business men are asked to extend credit and to finance farming on the basis of a safe program, including full production of food and feed, rather than the production of cotton alone.

(9) It is recognized that the world need for cotton when conditions become anything approaching

**FROM CONFERENCE UNLESS ITALY IS ALLOWED TO HAVE FIUME OR THAT TERRITORY ALONG THE ADRIATIC WHICH HAS BEEN SO LONG A BONE OF CONTENTION WITH AUSTRIA**

Paris, March 21.—By the Associated Press—The Italian delegation to the peace conference has unanimously decided to withdraw from the conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of peace. The decision of the Italian delegates is due to the long standing differences between Italy and the new Jugoslav over the strip of territory along the Adriatic a part of which formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire and which both nationalities claim.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the full delegation which was presided over by Premier Orlando. It was immediately turned over to the powers. Colonel E. M. House of the American Mission to the Peace conference promised Premier Orlando that the Americans hoped to present within a few days a Jugoslav disposition which would settle the entire controversy.

### A HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Times as well as its readers, is fortunate in securing the consent of Miss Sherman who is connected with the Wilson County Public Health Department, to edit a health department in this paper. Articles will appear from time to time in connection with her work which is proving of great value to the people of the county.

Her work consists in the teaching of hygiene and sanitation both at the school in the home and infant and child welfare work, the prevention of communicable diseases, correct feeding of families in order to insure health.

All of these will be treated in the articles she has so kindly agreed to supply us. We bespeak your hearty interest and cooperation, for the lady is not only competent but is thoroughly interested in her work.

normal will, without doubt, be exceedingly great, and it is therefore important that those who can hold their cotton against that time, and that in the meantime the situation be held in hand by control of future production.

(10) We recommend that the present Congress of the United States enact the Smith Bill covering the character of cotton deliverable upon cotton exchanges.

We ask that the Governor of this State communicate immediately with our Senators and Representatives informing them of this action.

(11) We recommend that the Legislature pass an adequate warehouse bill for the State of North Carolina.

(12) We recommend that the tax-basing day for individual taxpayers be made June 1st.

(13) We recommend that a committee of seven persons representing the farming and business interests of the State be named by the Governor to inaugurate a State-wide campaign to effect the purposes set forth, such committee to meet immediately and to have full authority to devise ways and means to carry out the provisions of the recommendations.

This committee is authorized to raise money, employ clerical assistance, and to put on an intensive campaign, and to do any and all things necessary to effect the purpose of this meeting. To enable the committee to begin work immediately, contributions are now solicited.

(14) This organization shall be known as The North Carolina Cotton Association, and every person present is asked to enroll as a member before leaving.

Don't fail